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FRESH APPROACHES TO PEKING

May Depend On Communist Military Activities

COMMENT

Indications that the Chinese Communists are preparing to make a determined stand along, roughly, the imaginary straight line called the 38th Parallel, may render purely academic the controversy over MacArthur's offer to talk truce terms, his implied threat, unless Peking comes to heel, and his go-ahead signal for a crossing of the Parallel where tactical requirements dictate.

Murmurings among governments with troops in Korea arise from the fear that MacArthur's unauthorised delving into the political arena may have sabotaged attempts through the proper channels to bring Peking into settlement negotiation. Whether any such hope was encouraged by known facts cannot be answered dogmatically. Such a question, moreover, may find itself superseded by another: Can the Parallel be crossed?

The fact is that the Chinese did not retreat in panic. Their withdrawal in general has been orderly and planned. Large forces previously over the Yalu River now appear to be moving south in substantial strength. They have been prepared to accept casualties on a shocking scale.

The military guess is that they now intend to hold fortified positions, a little either to the north or south of the Parallel, until a propitious moment arrives for another big offensive. Should that fail, the prediction is that they are prepared to settle down to stalemate.

That, of course, could fall readily into line with the scheming of the Kremlin and Mao Tse-tung. It is not a very expensive form of war. It would hold down important international forces to a zone far from really strategic areas, a tedious and profitless state of affairs.

It is melancholy to think of U.N. forces possibly crouched along the Parallel for months. It is worse were there any warrant for belief that the symbolic value of the Parallel could have been exploited as a means of switching to other methods the solving of the Korean problem. MacArthur's gestures may not, if truth were known, have hindered. But they have not helped.

Western Governments Still Considering Terms

London, Mar. 27.

The prospects of a fresh United Nations approach to Peking, now being planned in the Western capitals, depend mainly on whether the Chinese Communist forces launch a new offensive near the 38th Parallel, observers here considered today.

General Douglas MacArthur's semi-political offer of truce negotiations with the Chinese Communist field commander has not affected the intentions of Governments with forces in Korea to make an approach, it was understood.

Famine Tales From Bulgaria

Belgrade, Mar. 27.

Bulgarian refugees who have just fled to Yugoslavia reported that their country is threatened with famine and that trenches were being dug along the Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier by troops under the direction of Russian officers, according to an official communiqué tonight.

The communiqué reported the statements of 55 Bulgarians who escaped to Yugoslavia within the past week. The Bulgarians said famine was threatening all parts of the country, and farmers were slaughtering their cattle because they could not feed them. —United Press.

The Governments were said to be still considering the terms of an agreed approach.

The fact that this was in a sense scooped by General MacArthur has caused a certain amount of irritation in the Western diplomatic field.

In London, criticism has tended to fix on the fact that he spoke out of turn rather than he expressed an intention to make a tactical crossing of the Parallel.

Though British opinion is definitely opposed to any further strategic crossing of the Parallel or to a major campaign in North Korea if this can possibly be avoided, the British Government has always conceded the right of the field commander to indulge in tactical manoeuvring. But for the moment attention here has shifted to whether or not a major battle on the Parallel is now imminent. It

this is so, observers here felt it might prove necessary to hold up a new diplomatic approach until the outcome of the new clash was known.

U.N. TALKS

Representatives of the United Nations were expected to discuss informally in Washington today proposals for a declaration of the United Nations' peace aims in the Korean war.

The occasion for the discussion was to be the regular Tuesday meeting at the State Department.

Representatives of the United Nations with troops in Korea would then be brought up to date on their military situation there and have an opportunity of commenting on it.

Officials today acknowledged that a consideration of the peace aims statement, which had been going on for some time, had been complicated by the personal and unauthorised appeal made by General Douglas MacArthur to the Chinese Communists last week and the terms of that appeal.

They expressed the opinion that it was unlikely that any formal protest would be lodged by the United Nations representatives against the political aspects of General MacArthur's unauthorised comment on the Chinese Communists' position. (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1.)

British Navy's Big Claim Against Isbrandtsen

New York, Mar. 27.

The British Government is claiming a salvage award from the Isbrandtsen Shipping Company of New York for aid given by the British destroyer, Black Swan, to a freighter shelled off China last year.

The Government is claiming a "liberal" share of the US\$1,000,000 which it says was the salvaged value of the ship, the 6,214-ton Flying Arrow.

It is making the claim on its own behalf and on behalf of the officers and men of the destroyer.

The Flying Arrow received 15 direct hits when attacked by a Chinese Nationalist gunboat between Hongkong and Shanghai on January 9, 1950. The hits caused fires on the after-deck and in a cargo-filled hold.

In pleas entered here today, Britain claimed the Flying Arrow would have become a total loss but for the fire-fighting efforts of a boarding party from the Black Swan.

The claim is expected to reach the Court here soon.

The company pleaded that four of the 12 passengers aboard the Flying Arrow and four of the 38 crew were British and most of the cargo was British, and British insured, that the Black Swan was only carrying out part of the duty of the British Navy to protect British interests.

It said that the Flying Arrow was still trading to British ports, where the action could have been taken. But it alleged that action was taken in the United States because the British Government was "improperly trying to gain an advantage" from the fact that the United States Government still recognised the Chinese Nationalist Government and the British did not.

A PIRATE

A British Court, the company contended, would have to regard the Chinese Nationalist gunboat as a pirate. In any event, because the Flying Arrow was insured with British companies, the sole real parties to the action were the British Government and its own nationals.

Another defence was that the salvage claim was prohibited by an Anglo-American treaty. —Reuter.

Joint Civil Defence Plans

Washington, Mar. 27.

Canada and the United States, in an exchange of notes, agreed today on joint planning for civil defence "as if no border existed."

The Canadian Ambassador, Mr Hume Wrong, in a note to the US Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, proposed that civil defence activities should be co-ordinated by an exchange of information between their respective civil defence authorities.

Canada also proposed an exchange of personnel at a working level and that training facilities should be offered to students from the United States in Canada and Canadian students in the United States.

Mr Acheson notified the United States' acceptance in his reply. —Reuter.

Five Trapped In Mendip Cave

Bristol, Mar. 27.

A search party today rescued three men and two girls trapped for 22 hours in a vast subterranean chamber of a cave in the Mendip Hills near here.

The five trapped people went exploring the cave yesterday morning, equipped with a torch, a candle and some matches. Probing their way through, they lost their torch and found their matches wet.

In pitch darkness they could do nothing but hunch together and wait to be rescued. Early today they were reported missing and they were found after a search lasting six hours. —Reuter.

NEW BID TO UNIFY IRELAND

On Government Level

London, Mar. 27.

A plan to abolish division of Ireland and invite "United Ireland" to join the Atlantic Pact is being considered at British Government level, reliable sources said today.

They said the plan was being considered by "several members" of the British Government who were not yet willing to "give it any official flavour."

Details were outlined as:

1. To vest in the Northern Ireland Parliament powers at present exercised by Westminster.

2. To call an "all Ireland" Parliament.

3. King George to be linked with the new "United Ireland" in the same way as he is titular head of the Republic of India.

Reliable sources, not connected with the Irish anti-Partition League, emphasised that the plan for a united Ireland was not official but had been considered at official level. They said an "unofficial emissary", possibly a member of the Labour Party Executive, would go to Dublin shortly to sound out opinion there at government level.

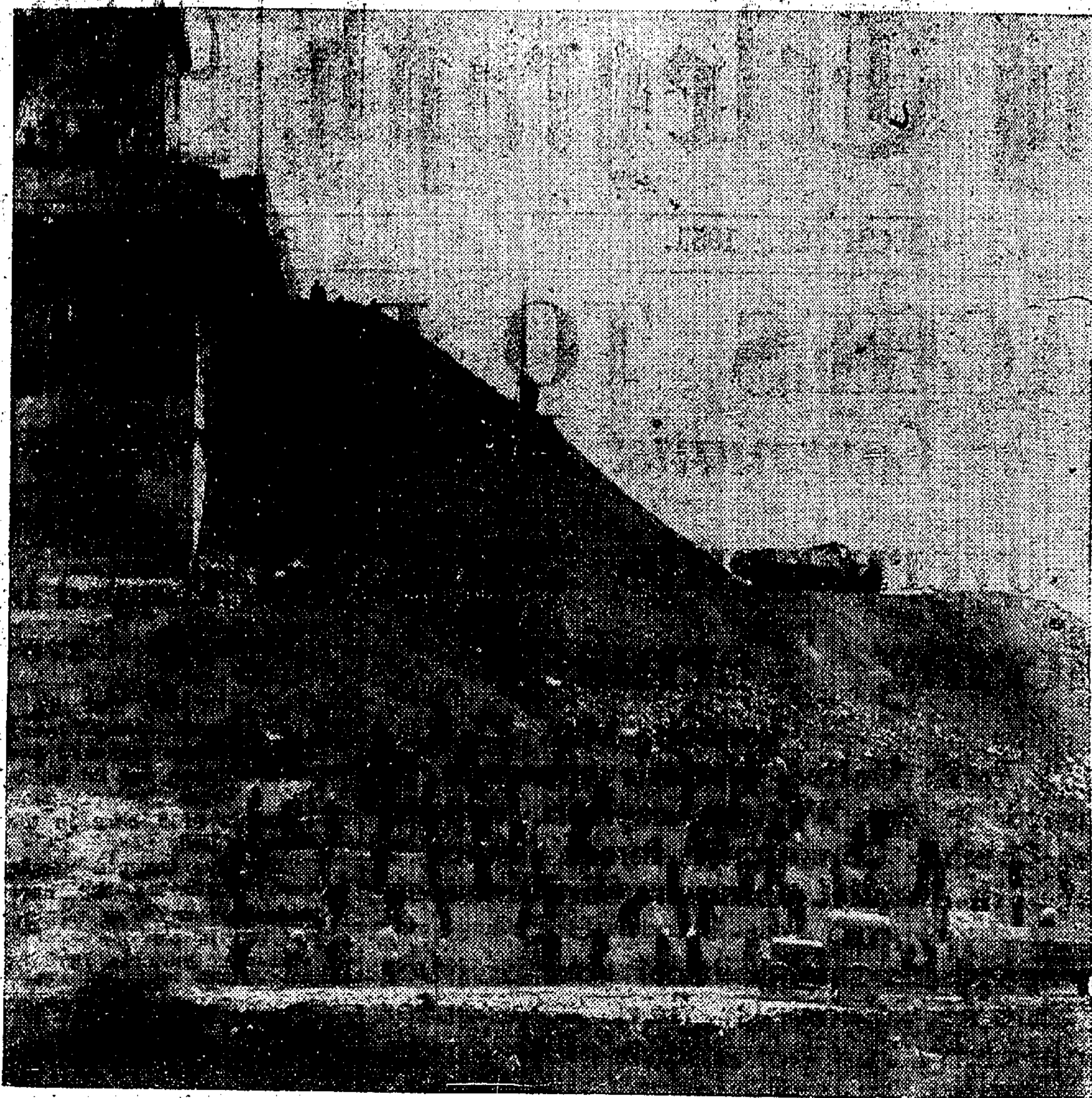
Mr Eamon de Valera, former Prime Minister of Ireland, is said to have expressed the opinion that the Irish government would accept the plan "as a last resort". —United Press.

Grudge Against All Women

Liverpool, Mar. 27.

A 20-year-old Liverpool University student with a grudge against women was committed for trial today on a charge of grievously hurting a girl student.

The prosecutor, Charles McAllister, told the magistrate that John Hughes made this statement about alleged injuries to Miss Rachel Rhodes, 20: "I hit her because I hate all women, and she happened to be the most accessible victim." —United Press.



COVERING NAZI TRACES—Almost six years after the end of World War II, Germans in Berlin are still at work beautifying their city and erasing the marks of war. This anti-aircraft bunker, built by the Nazis, is being covered with earth by workers in the French sector. When the job is complete, the area will be a park with shrubbery and flowers.

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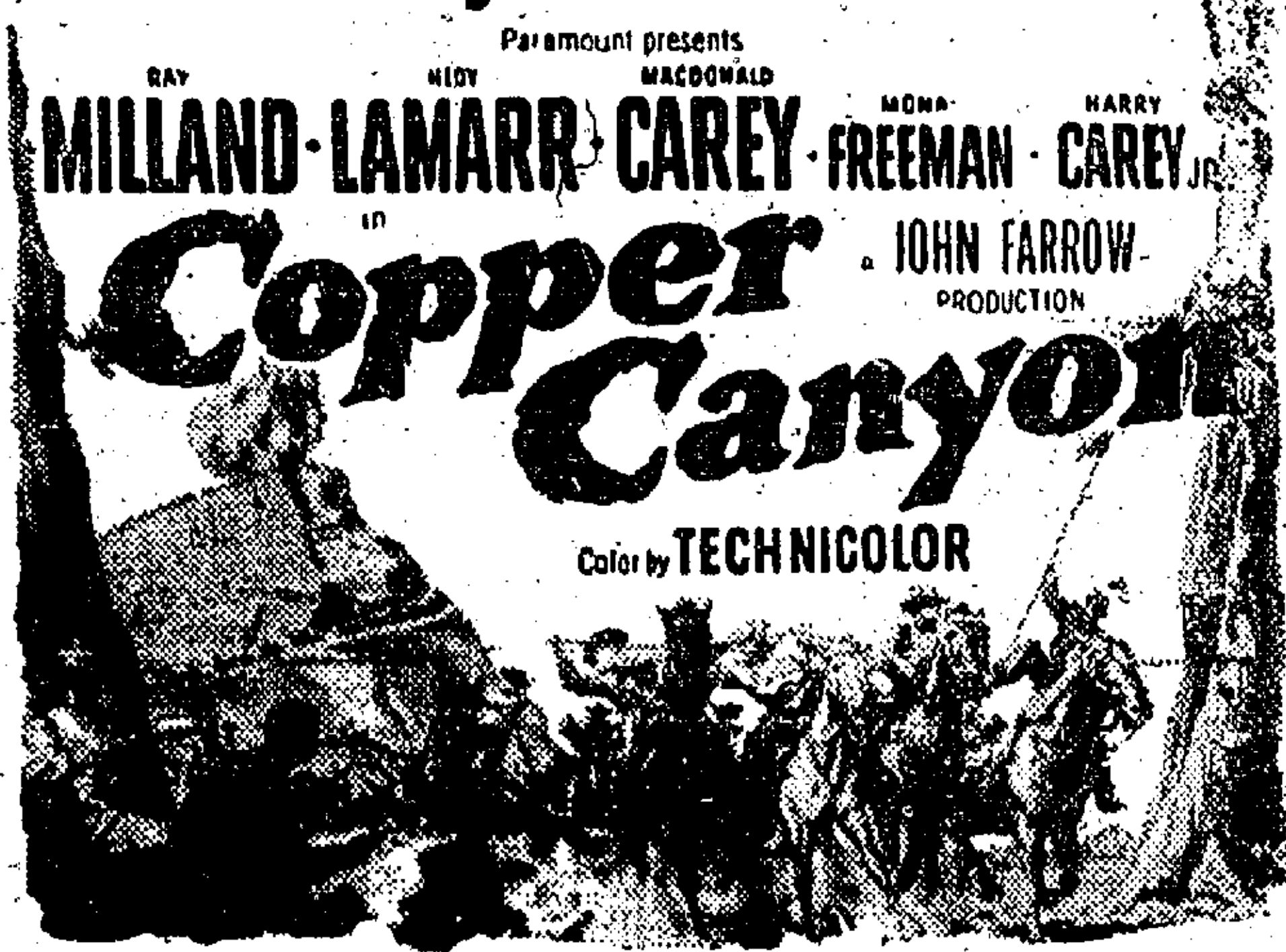
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The Story Of America's Notorious Valley Of Violence!



— TO MORROW —
"A NARROW ESCAPE"

虎口餘生

A CHINESE PICTURE IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE

Rubber Man Complains Of Shackling

Washington, Mar. 27.

A rubber manufacturer said today that his firm has a new process that could increase synthetic rubber production from 20 to 25 percent if the government would underwrite it.

William O'Neil, of the General Tire and Rubber Company, told a Senate sub-committee that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which handles the synthetic rubber programme, is "shackling" many such developments.

His firm's process would solve the rubber problem and might even increase production as much as 40 percent within four months after it got underway.

O'Neil alleged that the RFC is run on a "socialistic basis" and the United States rubber shortage could be solved by turning synthetic production "over to private industry and taking off the shackles."—United Press.

Mobilisation Progress

Washington, Mar. 27.

The Defence Mobiliser, Mr Charles Wilson, said today that military might to deter Russia from attacking the United States was now in sight.

Mr Wilson told a news conference he will issue next Monday a detailed report showing the progress of the mobilisation programme during the past three months. He said: "I would be frightened by that report if I were the principal enemy of the United States. America has in sight now the might that I think will forestall any enemy from attacking us."

Mr Wilson warned, however, that the internal threat of inflation was still present, and that "we have to lick that too to obtain full victory."

He saw some very discouraging signs on the stabilisation front but on the whole was encouraged by the progress made toward slowing down the inflationary spiral.—United Press.

IRAN GENERAL WARNS AGAINST DISTURBANCES

Teheran, Mar. 27.

General Hussein Hejazi, the Military Governor of Teheran, said today that martial law and "other immediate measures" recently taken in Persia had stopped panic and were helping to restore order and security.

In a communique broadcast by Radio Teheran, General Hejazi warned "gangsters, killers and other trouble-makers" not to repeat their attempts to disturb public security and order.

He announced that the strongest reprisals would be taken against the offenders.

At the same time, the National Front Opposition group issued a communique declaring that the Premiership of Hussein Ala and the imposition of martial law were "illegal and serving only the interests of British spies."

Martial law was proclaimed in Teheran on March 20 after the assassination of General Ali Razmara, then Premier, and was extended last night to seven localities of the southern oilfields, where strikes were spreading.

The Premier, Hussein Ala, succeeded General Razmara. The police said last night that nine armed members of the fanatical Moslem organisation, Fadayian Islam, which spearheads the current campaign for the nationalisation of the country's foreign-exploited oil, had been arrested for plotting the assassination of General Hejazi.

Usually well-informed sources in the capital claimed today that only 3,000 out of the 80,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's workers were on strike. It was thought that martial law would prevent the strike from spreading, but one more oilfield had become affected since last night. Martial law would operate against mass meetings and leftwing "agitators," these sources said.

"COURTESY CALL"

Students, who were among the first to come out on strike, study at a technical college at the company's expense.

The British Ambassador, Sir Francis Shepherd, called on the Prime Minister today for the first time since he took office. The call, according to Sir Francis, was "purely courtesy."

"We had a nice chat together," he said, but his statement did not prevent rumours spreading that "another severe note" on oil had been presented by Britain.—Reuter.

ACHESON WARNS S'TH AMERICANS

Washington, Mar. 27.

Mr Dean Acheson, the US Secretary of State, today urged the American Republics to prepare a co-ordinated defence plan to meet "the menace of Soviet Russia's new imperialism."

Addressing the first regular session of the Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers, he advocated an examination of internal security measures and a strengthening of basic democratic institutions throughout the hemisphere.

He declared that no free nation anywhere in the world was secure against the menace posed by international Communism, and called for full economic and military co-operation with the United States.

The instruments of Soviet Russia's "new imperialism," Mr Acheson said, were "a formidable machine of war and the international Communist movement."

"Never before have we faced a menace of this magnitude," he continued. "Never before has there been so great a challenge to our determination to preserve our independence as nations."

The freedom of the individual man as well as the independence of governments was threatened, he said, and the threat demanded "action now."

Only by building up their strength could the free nations provide a deterrent force which was the only real road to peace.

To do this, each nation must contribute its full share in the spirit of co-operation characteristic of the inter-American tradition.—Reuter.

Soviet Assurance To East Germany

Berlin, March 27.

The Soviet Union has assured East Germany that it will sign a peace treaty with the Communist government this year, an authoritative source in the East German government said today.

This official, who asked that his name be not used, said Russia believes Germany's partition will continue for the foreseeable future because there was no hope of winning acceptance in West Germany of the East German "offer" to negotiate the unity of the country.

The Soviet Union has informed the East German government that it still believes there will be a conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers which will discuss the German peace treaty.

Faced with the threat of a new Western campaign for a united Germany based on free elections, the Russians are evidently taking the position that

"one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

By signing a peace treaty with East Germany, Russian troops could still be stationed in Poland and still pose a threat to Western Europe. But with Russian troops pulled out of Germany, the Communists could again seize the initiative in the propaganda battle by forcing the Western powers on the defensive on their continued occupation of West Germany.

The East German government has already begun implementing this new policy decision by putting out feelers "through third parties" to India and Switzerland to have them accredited diplomatically in East Berlin.—United Press.

REDS MASSING NEAR CHUNCHON

Five Chinese Communist Army Corps Building Up In Centre

Lad Thinks In Terms Ahead

London, Mar. 27. Informed that he had inherited £1,000, 12-year-old Richard Dedmonds said: "I better put my name down for a car." If he does, he will get a car when he is 17. There is a five-year waiting list for cars because most of them are exported. — United Press.

LILIENTHAL DIAGNOSIS ON JAPAN

Washington, Mar. 27. Mr David Lilienthal, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said today after a tour of the Far East that Japan must be helped to develop her hydro-electric power potential if she was to avoid "economic collapse" when American support was withdrawn.

Mr Lilienthal also urged Americans to make a greater effort to understand the "tremendous achievements" of India since that country gained its independence, instead of criticising New Delhi's "obvious shortcomings".

Mr Lilienthal spoke at a luncheon of the Overseas Writers Club and gave his general views of the Asian situation. Declaring that Japanese economy already would have disintegrated had it not been for the stimulus of American aid and Korean war buying, he said, "The only thing I can see to take care of the deficiencies is the large undeveloped hydro-electric capacity of Japan."

Mr Lilienthal said that Japan, which has at present an electric power production based on five to six million kilowatts capacity, "could easily" increase this to nine to 15 million kilowatts within 20 years if all streams were properly harnessed. He suggested that the U.S., which is short of power output, could take advantage of increased Japanese hydro-electric power by using it to fabricate materials for this country. This in turn would assist Japanese economy.

As an example, he said, Japan could take aluminium from the United States and refine it into aluminium ingots to be shipped back here if her power capacity were boosted a bit. He admitted that loss of the China market was a serious blow to Japanese economy but opined it could be made up if the Japanese tied themselves more closely in with Southeast Asia and the American sphere of economic influence in Latin America. — United Press.

Drug Addiction On Increase

Washington, Mar. 27. Illegal drugs are being smuggled into the United States from Italy, Turkey, Communist China and Japan, according to the Chief of the Treasury's Bureau of Narcotics. The official, Mr Harry J. Anslinger, told the Senate Crime Investigating Committee today that drug addiction had been increasing since 1940. — Reuter.

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 27. Shooting between police and Communist demonstrators killed one person and injured five others at Bello Horizonte, capital of the State of Minas Gerais, last night.

The Communists were attempting to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the establishment of the Brazilian Communist Party in defiance of a police ban. — Reuter.

Three Peking Battalions Cut Off And Surrounded

Korean Central Front, Mar. 27.

Ninety thousand Communist troops are massed along the central Korean highway running down from Kumsuwa across the 38th Parallel to the American-held town of Chunchon, an American division spokesman estimated tonight.

Ten thousand of them were south of the Parallel, just north of Chunchon, and the Pukhan River, he said. The remainder were north of the Parallel.

The Chinese Communist troops included the 40th, 42nd, 37th, 66th and 39th Army Corps.

Seven of eight Allied patrols fanning out from Chunchon today ran into Communist fire well short of the 38th Parallel. In each case, they returned the fire and then withdrew, leaving the way clear for artillery counter-action.

Last night fighters and bombers attacked 900 vehicles on the North Korean roads—the heaviest traffic sighted for more than a fortnight. Most of it was moving down from the Manchurian border towards Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

On the western front American troops, moving north of Uijongbu, tonight cut off and surrounded three Chinese Communist battalions attempting to escape across the Parallel.

The Communists, about 2,500 men, were called on to surrender by loud-speakers. Another 350 Communists were reported slain in the same general area, six miles south of the border, in one of the heaviest clashes for several days.

Officers of the powerful United Nations force, which had linked up 10 miles north of Uijongbu, said that the Com-

munist were surprised as they moved north towards the boundary.

QUIET DAY

These incidents in the west below Kaesong, the last Communist-held town of any importance in South Korea, broke the day-long lull in the fighting all along the front.

Otherwise the United Nations line just south of the border had continued to move slowly forward through rain and mud on one of the quietest days for many weeks.

Communist forces, fed by increasing supplies from the north, were reported digging in for a stand just across in Northern territory.

Overhead, warplanes, making the best of the bad weather conditions everywhere, mounted 499 daylight sorties, claiming 160 Communist casualties. They reported knocking out one and

damaging two Communist tanks. Further news was awaited of the South Koreans who yesterday advanced three miles into North Korea on the extreme east of the line to capture the hamlet of Yoonnori.

Pilots also reported 20 vehicles moving south and southeast from Sariwon, below Pyongyang, towards the Parallel.

PYONGYANG BOMBED

The Far East Air Force Headquarters said that it was "apparent" that the Communists were making "desperate efforts to re-supply their battle-front troops, some of which have been isolated from rear area supply bases."

Superforts dropped 140 tons of high explosives on North Korean targets today, including Pyongyang. Fighters attacked Communists digging in about two miles north of the Parallel on the east central front. They claimed to have killed about 50 of the enemy.

Frontline officers expressed caution today at reports of Communists in full flight on the western flank in spite of evidence that some elements were retreating.

One officer said: "It looks as though the Communists at last are going to try to put brakes on the United Nations offensive." He said that several Russian-type T-34 tanks had been seen from the air moving south towards the frontline in the western sector.

Increasing signs of Communist defensive preparations came also from the central front. — Reuter.

S. KOREANS ADVANCE

Tokyo, Mar. 28. The ROK Capitol Division was reported to be advancing without opposition on the east coast of Korea at nightfall after a Communist force had been shelled by American destroyers.

The Naval Summary said that at one point in the afternoon, the guns of the destroyers pinned down the Reds while the ROK's took new positions. At the end of the day, the Communist forces were "fleeing to the hills and our troops were advancing against no resistance." — United Press.

General Marshall's Dictum On The 38th Parallel

Washington, Mar. 27.

The United States Secretary of Defence, General George Marshall, said today that any general advance of United Nations forces over the 38th Parallel in the Korean war was "a matter for political consideration."

This statement was expected to reassure those who had expressed fears that the United Nations Commander in Korea, General Douglas MacArthur, might order a general advance over the Parallel without specific authorisation and political discussion by the United Nations governments involved.

General Marshall said that he considered the world situation now to be more serious than it was three months ago.

He expressed "considerable alarm" at public apathy in the United States towards the defence effort.

He contrasted public sentiment today with that prevailing last November and December when, he said, Congress and the public were accusing him of not asking for enough money and manpower.

On the question of the crossing of the 38th Parallel, he said, "The controlling factor in the instructions to General MacArthur is that he should safeguard the security of his command."

"Any general advance is a matter for political decision."

The military issue in Korea involved a very difficult and delicate situation, especially on occasions when the enemy broke off contact.

General Marshall said it was important in most military campaigns to maintain contact with the enemy.

General Matthew Ridgway, Commander of the Eighth Army in Korea, was thus confronted with the problem of whether or not he should resume contact in the vicinity of the 38th Parallel.

He could maintain contact by patrol activity but faced the danger of having patrols cut off if they penetrated too far, General Marshall said.

The only remedy in this case was to move forward divisions. The guiding principle would be the security of his command.

Asked if the instructions to General MacArthur would permit him to proceed to the Yalu River—border with Manchuria—if he considered such an advance would safeguard his command, General Marshall said he did not think that they could interpret this in that way.

Anticipating questions about General MacArthur's unauthorised truce offer to the Chinese Communist High Command in Korea, General Marshall said that he had no comment on this matter. — Reuter.

U.S. College "Sport"

Condemned

Washington, Mar. 27. Senator William Fulbright, once a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, today accused American colleges of corrupting their "hired" athletes and students with the "cynical, immoral doctrine that one must win at any cost."

"Our colleges, under extreme pressure from the alumni, have become so intent on winning football and basketball games that they use any means to gain their ends," he declared in a speech he had prepared for delivery in the Senate.

He was referring to the recent college basketball scandal in New York City, where several players were arrested on charges of "accepting bribes to 'fix' games."

Colleges, he added, "hire players who are not bona fide students and thus make a mockery and a farce of the whole concept of amateur sport for the health and entertainment of our young people." — Reuter.

Minister's Plane Crashes

Melin, France, Mar. 27.

A light military plane en route from Paris to pick up the Defence Minister, M. Jules Moch, at Marseilles, crashed and exploded near here today, killing three men.

The authorities immediately began investigations, but first reports said sabotage appeared unlikely since missions of this kind are assigned only 25 minutes before the take-off. — United Press.

ROXY

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.



starring James STEWART

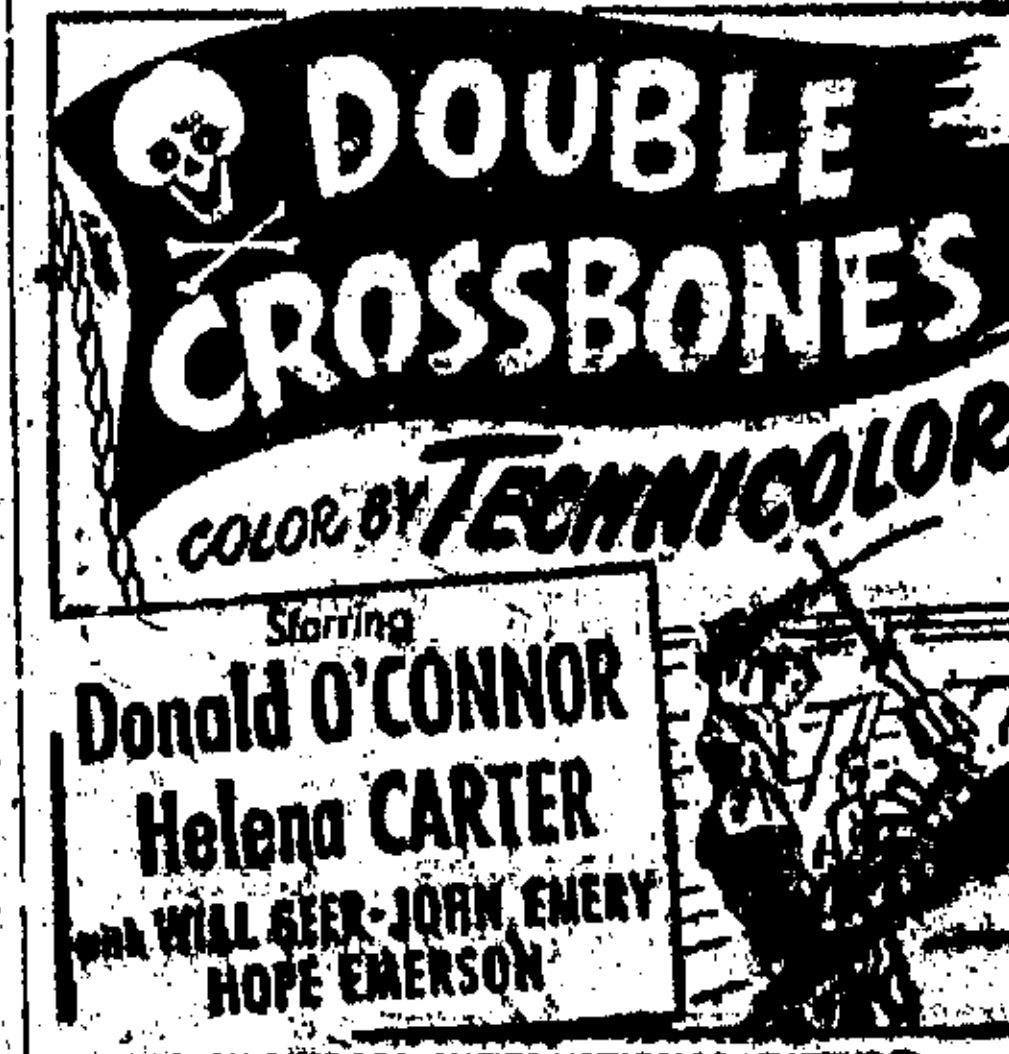
Queen's

— SHOWING TO-DAY —
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M-G-M presents
THE ASPHALT JUNGLE
The City Under The City
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Commencing To-morrow



BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!



The Queen went to Elstree recently to watch the shooting of a Festival of Britain film, *The Magic Box*. Here is 12-year-old actress Jeanette Scott after she had presented a bouquet to the Queen who was accompanied by Princess Margaret.—Central Press Photo.

Scurrilous Attack On U.S. Envoy

Moscow, Mar. 27.

The "Literary Gazette" today began a front-page series of articles on "American Gauleiters," with the first subject Henry Grady, United States Ambassador to Teheran.

Entitled "Hangman Diplomat," the three-column article, written by Visharion Sayanov, directly linked Mr Grady with the assassination of Premier Razmara.

It charged Mr Grady eliminated General Razmara because of the Premier's Pro-British policy favouring a renewal of the Anglo-Iranian oil contract. The article also stated that General Razmara's contribution towards improving Soviet-Iranian relations with his expulsion from Iran of American economic advisors and his ban on voice of America broadcasts so irritated Washington, that Mr Grady was summoned to Washington, where he got new instructions which ultimately resulted in the assassination of the Premier and the appointment of the "American stooge" Hussein Ala.

The Gazette pictured Mr Grady as a cloak-and-dagger diplomat who had been intriguing on a world-wide scale on behalf of Wall Street since 1920, with his biggest job in Greece, where "under Grady's leadership Greece became a giant concentration camp."

During the Ambassador's tenure in Athens, according to the Gazette, Mrs. Grady was a

worthy aide and became known as "the uncrowned queen of Greece."

The newspaper emphasised that Mr Grady's particular activities were trying to eliminate British influence in Iran, going even so far as supporting the nationalisation of the oil industry so as to embarrass the British Government.

It said the leader of the Kashani group, whose followers assassinated Premier Razmara, was a notorious Nazi and later an American agent, and issued a manifesto demanding the nationalisation of oil exactly one week after Mr Grady's return from Washington.

The newspaper warned that the Iranian people will some day "hold Grady responsible for all his crimes."—United Press.

Eva To Close Conference

Buenos Aires, Mar. 27.

Madame Eva Peron will close the third Inter-American Conference on social security here tonight. She was appointed by her husband to lead the Argentine delegation and was elected Chairman of the Conference during its inaugural session 15 days ago.

President Peron will himself deliver one of the closing speeches.

France and Spain were represented by observers, but a British Government request to send an observer was turned down.—Reuter.

Threats Against Senator

Washington, Mar. 27.

Senator Charles Tobey (Republican) said today he had received three anonymous threats in the past week that he would be "injured personally" unless he ceases his activities on the Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

Senator Tobey said he received an anonymous letter last week, and another on Monday. One threat was made by telephone.—United Press.

NATIONALISTS IN IRAN BACKED BY COMMUNISTS

London, Mar. 27.

Concern was felt in Britain today that the strikes and disorders in the Iranian oilfields might force the Iranian Government to implement nationalisation of the rich Anglo-Iranian Oil Company holdings.

Both Houses of the Iranian Parliament have approved legislation to nationalise the oil industry but Britain, in a note to Teheran, reminded Iran that the AIOC concessions, under current agreements, were valid until 1993. It was thought here this note might stay final action on nationalisation.

However, reports of strikes and unrest in oil-rich Khuzistan province were seen as an indication that the nationalists, backed by the Communists, would press for immediate action on nationalisation. There were also fears that unrest and rebellion might spread from the Persian Gulf oilfields to neighbouring Iraq and Kuwait.

A campaign, though minor, is under way in Iraq for nationalisation. In Kuwait, a British protectorate between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, there is no widespread nationalisation movement. Loss of Iranian, Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil would be a major blow to the Western defence effort. Iran in 1950 produced 31,800,000 metric tons of oil, Iraq 6,200,000 and Kuwait 17,200,000, according to the Petroleum Press Service. In addition, oil production in the Middle East, compared to the rest of the world, is on the rise.

The Iranian Prime Minister, Hussein Ala, proclaiming martial law in five oil area towns in Iran, said many indications pointed to the fact that the disturbances there were Communist-inspired.

British observers shared the Premier's view but stressed that the cause of the Iranian demands for nationalisation and unrest throughout Iran went far deeper than Communist activity.

THE SCAPEGOAT

Observers said Britain and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company appeared to have become the scapegoat for legitimate Iranian complaints against Government corruption, inefficiency, unstable social order and uneven distribution of wealth. These complaints have become identified in the popular mind with the oil company, which operates within the framework of Iranian society.

Reports from the Iranian oil area said demonstrators shouted such slogans as "Throw the imperialists into the sea" and "Down with foreign domination." These were said to reflect growing nationalism as well as Communist influence.

A Foreign Office spokesman here flatly denied today that Britain was considering sending troops to Iran to protect British interests.—United Press.

Cultural Freedom Congress

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Some of the world's foremost scholars, scientists and philosophers will assemble at the Indian Congress for Cultural Freedom opening here tomorrow.

The Congress, according to its sponsors—the Indian Socialist Party—aims to "assert and enhance cultural freedom against the domination of the totalitarian ideologies."

It is understood that the Congress will also discuss international politics, probably indirectly, with particular reference to India's foreign policy of neutrality and non-alignment.

The Congress, which was originally to have been held in Delhi, shifted its venue to Bombay in deference to the Indian Government's wishes. Earlier the Indian Government banned a "Peace Congress" organised by Communists in Delhi.

Delegates from some South-East Asian countries are also expected to take part. The session, lasting four days, will discuss "contemporary trends in arts and letters, Indian ideals of cultural freedom and threats to cultural freedom."

Leading foreign delegates today expressed concern over the totalitarian threat to cultural freedom and welcomed the Indian initiative to cope with it.

Professor H. J. Muller, the American scientist and Nobel Laureate, told Reuter: "Cultural freedom today is threatened by the politics of the totalitarian system and we cannot ignore that aspect."

"To me India is one of the main hopes of the world. She has a tradition of intellectual integrity and humanitarianism. We in the Western countries—in America particularly—are greatly concerned lest India should fall a victim to the fast-spreading influence of totalitarianism."—Reuter.

Hanged Daughter To Restore Family Honour

Ragusa, Mar. 27.

A Sicilian peasant was under arrest today after hanging his 15-year-old daughter from a tree to restore his family honour.

Giuseppe Grimaldi "executed" his daughter, Teresa, at their village near here because she led a loose life. The police had found her in a brothel and had taken her back to her home.

After the murder Grimaldi gave himself up to the local police.—Reuter.

BBC MAY CUT DOWN SERVICES

London, Mar. 27.

The British Broadcasting Corporation is struggling to maintain its vast overseas network of news broadcasts in the face of a reduced Government grant.

"We cannot say whether there will have to be a cut in our overseas programmes," a spokesman said today. "We are working out how best to maintain our overseas services with the grant available, though we may have to make small cuts."

But he denied a newspaper report today that the BBC had decided to dismiss 100 members of its overseas news staff.

This year the Government is allocating £4,605,000 for the BBC overseas services—a reduction of £35,000.

The "Daily Telegraph" said this morning that the BBC would drop all broadcasts in Bengali, Tamil and Marathi on its Indian service, and continue only its Urdu and Hindustani services.

Broadcasts would still be made to Iron Curtain countries but the Corporation would drop about 24 broadcasts a day in Western European languages, including Greek and Turkish.

English broadcasts to Europe would also be cut.

The "Daily Telegraph" added that some of the BBC's equipment might be used for "Voice of America" broadcasts.—Reuter.

Wiping His Name Off The Map

Buenos Aires, Mar. 27.

The Argentine Congress is to consider a motion to wipe off the map the name of Jose C. Paz, founder of the independent newspaper, La Prensa, which was recently seized by the Peron Government.

A town on the San Martin Railway to Mendoza and Chile bears his name.

Jose Emilio Visca, Vice-Chairman of the Peronista block in the Lower Chamber, has proposed that the name be eliminated from the map. Jose Paz founded La Prensa in 1869 and was grandfather of Dr Alberto Gainza Paz, who is now in Uruguay and who published the newspaper until its seizure last week.

A Peronista deputy, Bustos Pardo, has introduced a draft resolution protesting against questions about La Prensa put to the Argentine Foreign Minister, Senor Hipolito J. Paz (no relation to the La Prensa family) on his arrival last week.

Border Shooting

Tel-Aviv, Mar. 27.

An Israeli Army spokesman said today that Israeli workmen and tractors were fired on this morning in the Huleh area from across the Syrian frontier.

He added that Israeli police (according to the armistice agreement troops are not allowed in the area, which is controlled by civilian police) returned the fire.

The exchange of fire lasted for about an hour but the work of draining swamps continued, the spokesman said.—Reuter.

in Washington.

The questions, according to the draft resolution, were designed to "spread incorrect views regarding Argentine realities and to harm the Argentine people and Government."

The Argentine Congress will meet in an ordinary session on May 1.—Reuter.


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BID TO SETTLE STRIKES FAILS

Paris Transport Board Workers Determined To Hold On New Signs Of Labour Unrest In The Provinces

Paris, Mar. 27.

Parisians will be without underground trains and buses for the 13th day tomorrow.

A two-hour meeting between the delegates of the Communist and non-Communist unions backing the 12-day-old strike and the Paris Transport Board, a State-controlled corporation, gave no results, a spokesman of the Strike Committee announced tonight.

He said that the delegates had asked to see the Transport Minister, M. Antoine Pinay, and discuss with him direct.

The workers want a 25 per cent wages increase and are being offered 12.5 per cent, the spokesman said.

The spokesman for the Strike Committee said that 32,000 out of 34,000 men and women employed by the Paris Transport Board were on strike and firmly set on holding on as long as will be necessary.

Salaries among transport workers range from 18,000 to 28,000 francs per month, he said. Ninety underground trains—against 450 in normal times—and 20 buses, out of 2,000, maintained a skeleton transport system today supplemented by more than 1,000 army lorries and private coaches.

While the Ministries concerned worked out the 10 to 12 per cent increase granted to all wage earners throughout the country by the Government last Friday, new signs of labour unrest flared up here and there.

AIRPORT VOTE

Thirty per cent of the miners in the northern coalfields continued to strike in support of the workers of the Paris area.

All miners received a 10 per cent increase last week.

Air France workers at Orly and Le Bourget, Paris airports, will vote in a strike ballot tomorrow.

Sixty per cent of the workers at the Toulon arsenal walked out this morning while tramcar employees there staged a 24-hour warning strike.

The 48-hour nationwide railway strike of last Thursday and Friday gave the Paris telephone system an all-time boom. The French General Post Office said today that on both days of the strike the Paris telephone exchange put through 105,000 calls against a normal average of 90,000.

The General Post Office added that this result was achieved in spite of the difficulties the staff had in getting to work owing to the transport strike.

CABINET'S TASK

Town Hall employees walked out for a 24-hour "warning" strike today in six suburbs of Paris. They claimed an immediate monthly rise of 4,250 francs.

Parisians travelled free on the Paris Metro today as the non-striking employees operating the skeleton service collected no fares.

The evening paper Paris-Soir said that a Cabinet meeting tomorrow would work out plans to prevent prices from catching up with salary increases. But

some Ministers, it said, believed that prices and salaries should be allowed to fight it out themselves since world prices of raw materials had stopped rising.

The Government's official figure for the increased cost of living since August, 1950 is 12.5 per cent.—Reuter.

Mr. Welles Has "Policy For Today"

New York, Mar. 27.

Mr. Sumner Welles, former American Under-Secretary of State, said today that if ex-President Hoover's advice were adopted as American foreign policy, war with Russia under conditions far worse than those of today would be inevitable.

Mr. Welles, who served at times as President Roosevelt's Acting Secretary of State and played an important part in shaping American policies, also opposed present Western plans for rearming Western Germany.

He gave his views in a new book, "Seven Decisions That Shaped History", published today.

Opposing present Western plans for rearming West Germany, he said that without proper safeguards such a step involved immense future dangers.

French statesmen were convinced that without proper safeguards, Germany might in the future be the ally rather than the opponent of the Soviet Union.

He described the present Administration's policy in the Far East as a record of inefficiency and of vacillation.

Mr. Welles made these proposals in what he termed a "policy for today".

(1) Continued economic aid to Western Europe.

(2) Exclusion of Communist China from the United Nations until it had recognised that it had been guilty of aggression and agreed to the unification of Korea.

(3) United States refusal to return Formosa to China until the United Nations had considered the best interests of the Formosan people and the military implications of such a step and until a recognised Chinese Government had been admitted to the United Nations.—Reuter.

TIBETAN MISSION HOPEFUL

New Delhi, Mar. 27.

The Tibetan Commander-in-Chief, Dzasa Kunsang Tse, is very hopeful that his country's mission to Peking will reach a settlement.

The 52-year-old Commander-in-Chief, a member of the three-man delegation, expects to leave here by air for the Chinese capital on Wednesday.

"I am unable to give details of the subject for discussion at this stage," he said. Full instructions were with the leader of the mission, Sawang Ngabo, a Cabinet Minister, who was travelling direct to China from Tibet.

Kunsang Tse, who was wearing a gold-edged black silk robe, saw the Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, today. Earlier he met the Chinese Ambassador in New Delhi, General Yuan Chung-shien.

With him on his New Delhi visit was the third member of the mission, a portly, 44-year-old monk-adviser, Trunik Chempo Lutra, clad in a crimson robe.

The latter, who is from the Sara Monastery, said that they had brought a special letter for the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, from the Dalai Lama and were being received by Mr. Nehru tomorrow.—Reuter.

Pope At Vatican Ceremony

Vatican City, Mar. 27.

Pope Pius XII today attended the reading of decrees authorising the beatification of a monk and two nuns. They are Francesco Antonio Fasani, of the Franciscan Friars, Minor Conventual Maria Vittorio Teresa Couderg, Co-Foundress of the Society of Our Lady of the Coenaculum, and Placida Viel, Second Superior General of the Institute of the Christian Schools of Mercy.

In addition, three other decrees were read, approving the miracles proposed for the canonisation of Ignazio da Laconi, of the Friars Minor Capuchin, Emilia de Vialar, Foundress of the Institute of the Sisters of St Joseph of the Apparition, and Maria Domenica Mazzarello, Co-Foundress of the Sisters of Mary the Helper.—Reuter.



Vivacious 19-year-old Yorkshire blonde, Margot Holden, makes an attractive jungle girl in one of the many scenes from the current edition of Revueville now on at the Windmill Theatre in London.—Central Press Photo.

Allegations Made By Sultan

Cairo, Mar. 27.

The Sultan of Morocco, Mohammed Ben Youseff, said in an interview published in the newspaper "Al Ahram" today that the French authorities exercised pressure on him, accompanied by a march of tribesmen on the capital.

The interview was with the Veteran Egyptian journalist Dr Mohammed Azmy, who was sent by the Egyptian Government to investigate the situation in Morocco.

Dr Azmy is the Middle East representative on the United Nations Commission on the Freedom of Exchange of Information.

In a written question-answer interview, the Sultan said his Feb. 25 protocol eulogising French "contributions" to Morocco was the result of three factors:

(1) Threats made by the French authorities to replace a certain Minister.

(2) The march of the tribes-

men, who had no idea of the real situation, and their camping at the gates of Rabat, Fez and Sala.

(3) The Sultan's desire to avert serious consequences.

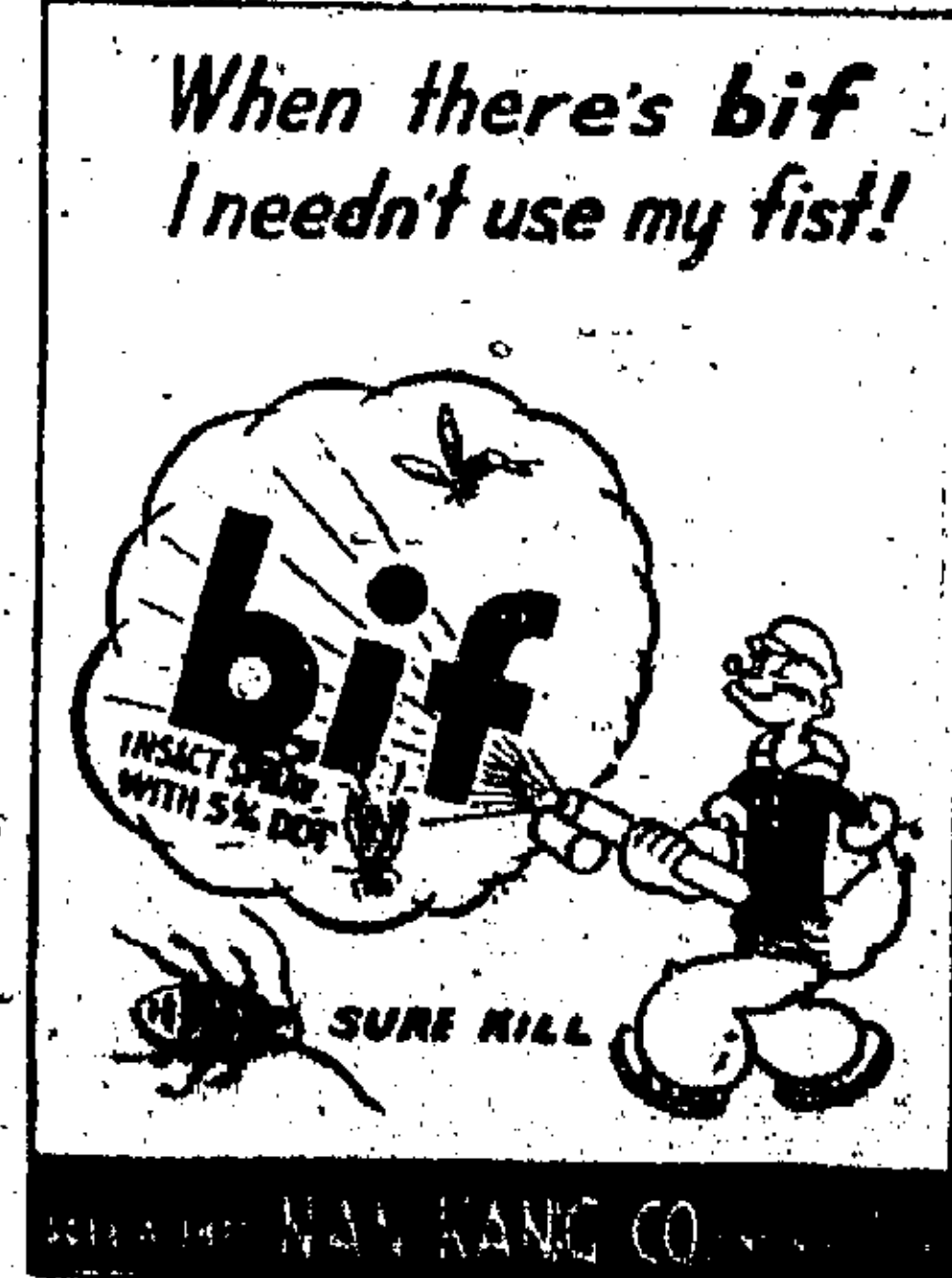
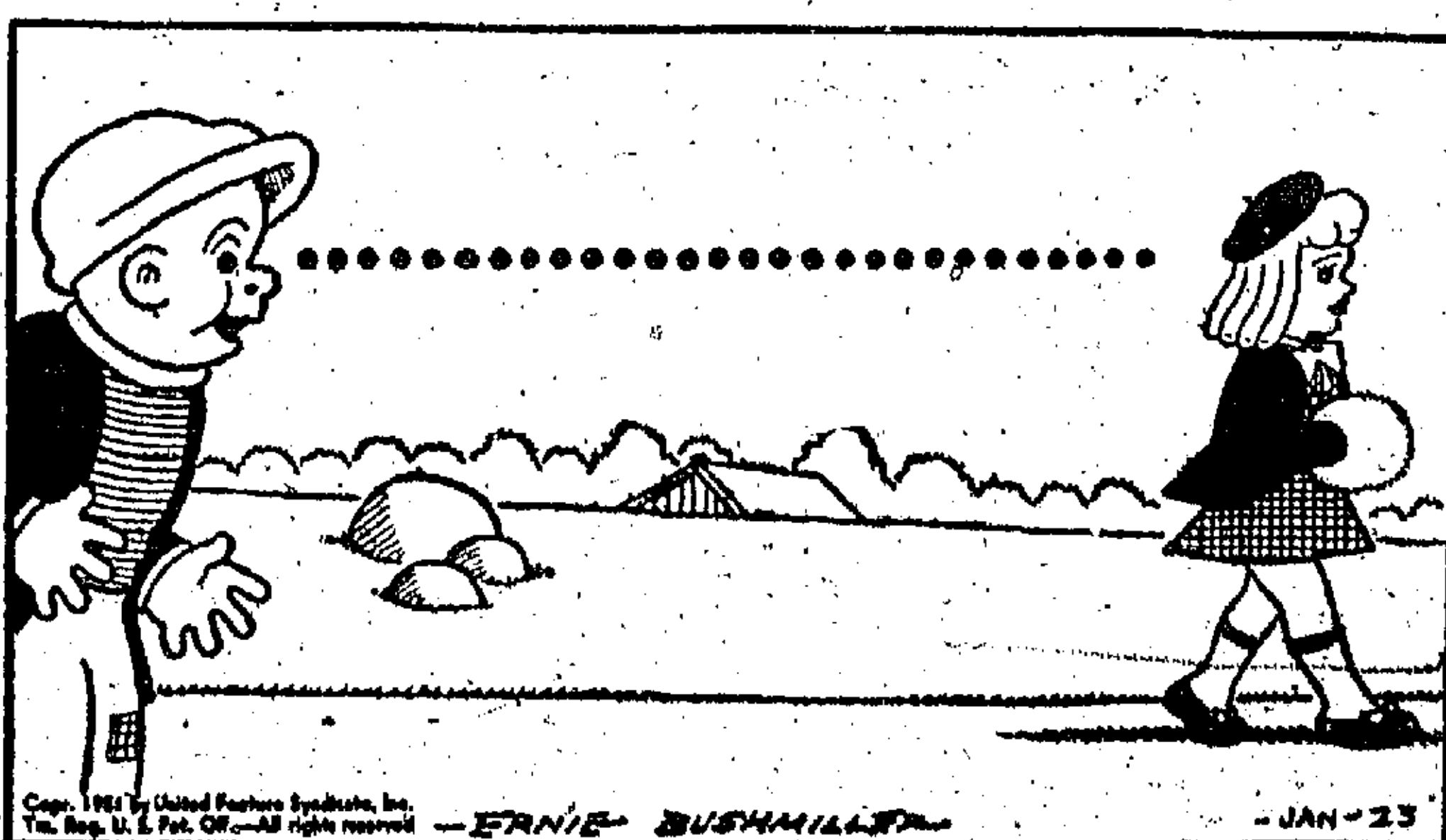
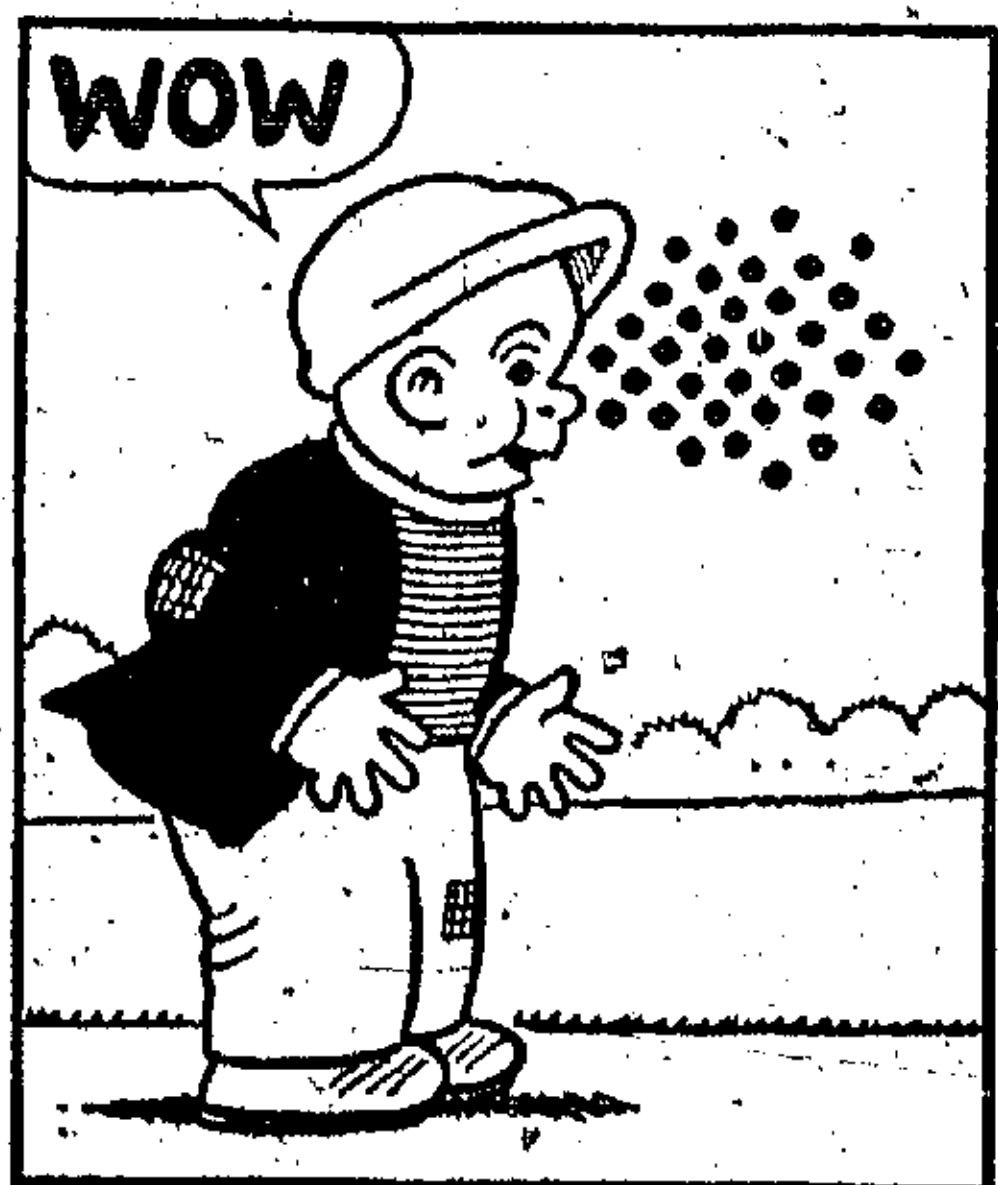
The Sultan said the cause of the crisis was the French demand that he denounce the methods of the Istiqlal Party, and his refusal to do so. He added that the French Resident-General, General Alphonse Juin, made the demand "in language denoting threat."

The Sultan said his hope for the future was Arab-Moslem-Morocco development in all fields along democratic lines. He called on the French to give such development due consideration.—United Press.

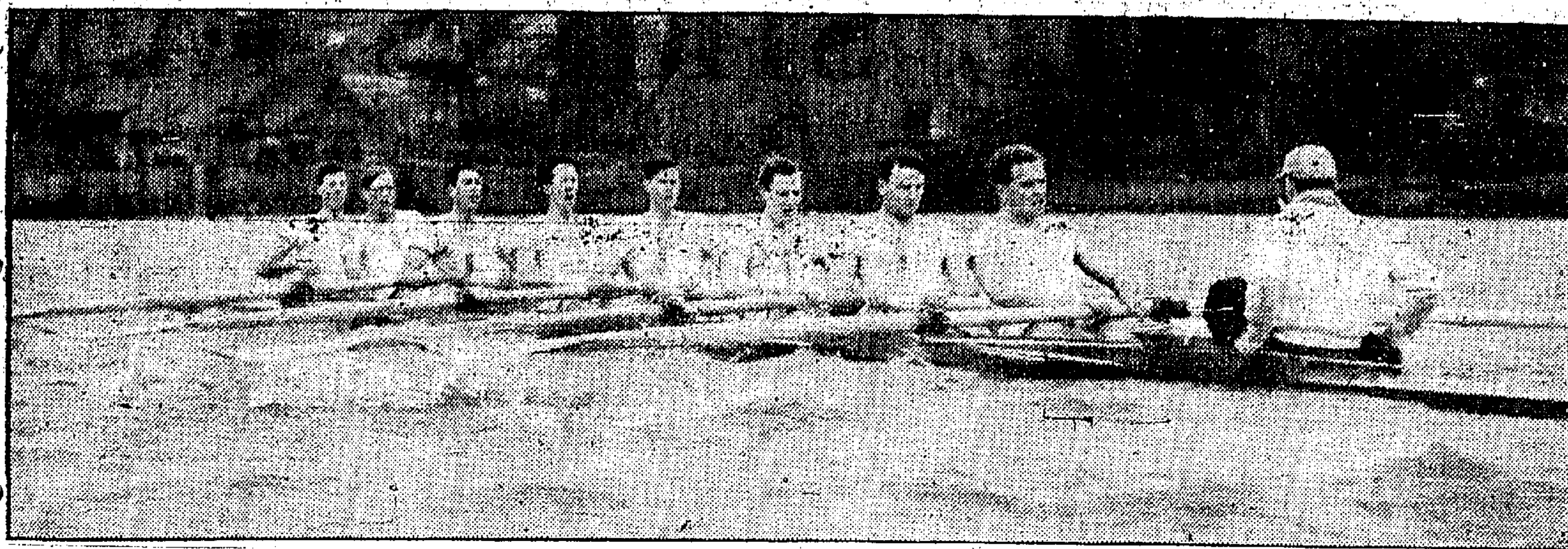
NANCY

Dot's All, Brother

By Ernie Bushmiller



THEY WERE THE WINNERS



The Cambridge University crew, winners in the annual boat race against Oxford. They are, from the left, Bow—H. H. Armond; 2.—D. D. Macklin; 3.—J. G. P. Crowden; 4.—R. F. A. Sharpley; 5.—E. J. Worlidge; 6.—C. B. M. Lloyd (President); 7.—W. A. Windham; Stroke—D. Jennens; Cox—J. S. K. Hinde.

The Wooden Spoon Again, But

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING FOR ENGLISH RUGGER

Says PETER LOVEGROVE

In January, Wales overwhelmed England to the tune of 23 points to five. A fortnight later, the same Welsh XV was run off its feet at Murrayfield and went down by nineteen clear points before one of the youngest sides Scotland have ever turned out. But, form having become quite meaningless where International rugby is concerned, no one was really unduly surprised to see England win the Calcutta Cup again at Twickenham on March 17, and do so even more decisively than the score of one goal to a try suggests.

It didn't save England from acquiring the wooden spoon, but at least they made sure that Scotland should share that unenviable distinction. England, of course, have become quite familiar with this hypothetical utensil, since it is the third time in four seasons that they have finished at the bottom of the table.

England's continued non-success—they have won only four of their last 17 games—provides an unending talking-point in clubs up and down the country. Some pin all the blame on the selectors as always; others maintain the material simply is not there; and a few claim that injuries and other misfortunes, and the lack of a good place-kicker have rather overweighted the scales against them.

None of these arguments is entirely correct, though probably all contain a measure of truth. The selectors have repeatedly chopped and changed about. In the five seasons since the war they have tried seven full-backs and 23 three-quarters, only four outside-halfs and six scrum-halfs, but as many as 37 forwards.

They have also included seven Dominion players—M. B. Donnelly, J. Newton-Thompson, B. H. Travers, C. B. Van Ryneveld, H. D. Small, S. C. Newman and Ian Botting—which has not helped to develop home talent. One of their biggest sins in my opinion has been the breaking up of good club pairs, who could have brought to the International field that smooth-working combination so often lacking and which, in the long run, is more fruitful than mere individual brilliance.

A CASE IN POINT

This season's halves are a case in point. The Army owed much of their success in 1950 to the perfect understanding achieved by those very clever young men, Michael Hardy and Denis Shuttleworth, of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who are almost inseparable on and off the field.

They gave delightful displays for the Barbarians on their Welsh Tour last April. This season, they helped to put Yorkshire into the semi-final of the County Championship for the first time since 1928, and assisted Blackheath to a spectacular double over the two Varsityes. They gave such a masterly display in Paris at the New Year when playing for the Combined Services that Frenchmen compared them to that great combination of Kershaw and Davies in the early '20s. Yet we had to wait until the last International of the season to see them together in the England colours. First we had Ivor Preece and Gordon Rimmer, both of whom went to New Zealand last summer, and then Hardy was brought in to partner Rimmer at Dublin when the original selection, M. Regan, dropped out.

No one who saw them in action against the Scots at Twickenham, was left in any doubts that, barring accidents and the exigencies of the Service, they have come to stay in the national XV.

Shuttleworth, aided by quick heeling by his forwards, provided an immaculate service which was very effective at opening out play, and chose cleverly when to go on through on his own on the blind side.

Hardy was confidence itself until he was concussed in the second half. His touch-finding was superb, he drew his man well before passing, his sudden breaks-through always spelt danger, and he was unlucky with one drop-shot which struck an upright.

It is also difficult to understand why the selectors brought back J. M. Williams to partner A. C. Towell, at centre three-quarter rather than L. F. Oakley. The combination of Towell and Oakley has brought Bedford one of the most successful seasons in the Club's history, and they were also together in the East Midlands XV which won the County championship.

Oakley had only one chance—at Swansea when Wales played some of the most spectacular rugby anyone can remember, and he did no worse than the others. Towell, recalled after three years, was one of the successes of the game against Scotland, and would have been even more effective with his regular partner.

On the other hand, it is a fact that the selectors have a difficult time with the material available. Club play is decidedly inferior to that of Wales, while men who have shone for club or county often seem to shed much of their technical skill when they don an English jersey. And just how much the failure of placekickers has cost the side can be gauged from the fact that only three penalty goals have been kicked in the last 17 games.

Injuries have not helped either. England have not been able to call on J. V. Smith, who was the fastest and most brilliant

three-quarters in the four countries last season. He was injured again early on, and though he turned out for Cambridge and Gloucestershire, he was always liable to break down and it was felt that he might not last through the buffeting and stresses of an International.

Against France, who won for the first time ever at Twickenham, England were handicapped for much of the time. Wing-forward Rittson-Thomas strained an ankle ligament after 25 minutes and, though he returned after attention, he dropped out of the match for a good two minutes before half-time.

Then Hewitt, the full-back, received slight concussion, leaving England with only thirteen men for a short spell. England were leading 3-nil when these disasters overtook them.

ROUND THE CORNER

Better times, however, seem to be round the corner. At Dublin, England only went down by a penalty goal to nil, and they had very hard luck, not to equalise with a penalty by Hardy, whose beautiful drop kick from fully 45 yards, wide on the left, hit the bar and bounced the wrong side.

The forwards that day played with an inspiring vigour and speed, and that improvement was maintained against Scotland on March 17. Largely thanks to their solid scrummaging and their immense fire in the open, the first half was all England's with the outsiders attacking with great determination.

The heavy state of the ground and some rather indifferent passes at the crucial moment kept their score down to 5 points—a try by Northampton wing-forward D. F. White converted by W. E. Hook (Gloucester)—at the interval, but they were worth a good deal more.

It was in this half that booing was heard, a most unusual occurrence at the Mecca of rugby. That fine wing-forward C. G. Roberts, chasing a ball kicked over the Scottish line, appeared to beat Tom Grey, the defending

full-back, to the touch down, but the referee decided in favour of the visitors. His decision was most unpopular.

After the interval, the Scottish forwards showed some of the stuff that had beaten Wales, particularly in the closing stages, but persistent tackling kept them out until 5 minutes from the end, when their 14-stone outside-half Angus Cameron forced his way over by the corner flag. W. M. Inglis made a brave attempt to level the score with his place kick, but found the ball too heavy to turn the try into a goal.

Preston's 14th Victory In A Row

London, Mar. 27.

Preston North End continued their victorious march towards promotion into the First Division of the English Football League today with a 3-2 win at Leicester—the 14th successive victory and their 19th League game without defeat.

This unbroken run of triumph surpasses the record of the Preston "Invincibles" who won 13 straight games in 1891. As a result, Preston increased their lead in the Second Division, to 10 points over Cardiff City.

They now require only three points from their remaining five games to be sure of First Division status next season and four will make them undisputed Champions.

Preston's win today was by no means the formality which was anticipated when they scored three times in five minutes at the start. Leicester fought back strongly and Preston had their work cut out to keep their lead.

The following were the results of matches played today:

FIRST DIVISION		
Aston Villa	1	Wolves 0
Huddersfield	1	West Brom 2
SECOND DIVISION		
Coventry	1	Grimsby 0
Leicester	2	Preston N.E. 3
THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN)		
Northampton	0	Brighton 0
THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN)		
Bradford City	2	Rochdale 1
Halifax	1	Stockport 0
IRISH LEAGUE		
Ards	0	Lindfield 3
Cliftonville	4	Bangor 0
Crusaders	1	Glenavon 0
Derry City	3	B'mena Utd. 1
Glentoran	3	Coleraine 2
Portadown	3	Distillery 0

—Reuter.

Better To Be A Professional In The Open

Says HAROLD MAYES

I say it's a good deal more honourable to be a professional in the open than a amateur. That's why I applaud the action of BBC commentator G. V. Wynne-Jones in dealing quite frankly with the question in his controversial book, and disapprove the BBC attitude which allowed the broadcasting of a commentary by someone else after the Welsh Rugby Union had put up the bar against him.

There's nothing wrong, in my view, in a man earning everything he can as a result of his athletic prestige, and the sooner that principle is accepted everywhere the better it will be for everyone.

The whole business is beautifully illustrated by a conversation I overheard last week between a Rugby Union player and another sportsman. "What is your price?" the Union man was asked.

"I have no price," was the reply. "I play the game because I like it." "But everyone must have his price," the questioner retorted. "Not me," said the RU man.

"DIFFERENT"

"Then what if a Rugby League club came and offered you £25,000 to sign for them?" he was asked. "Oh, that would be different," was the prompt answer.

Of course it would. But whether it's £25,000 or 25 pence, there's nothing shameful about the performers getting a cut of the cash they bring through the turnstiles in any sport, so long as they don't talk like hypocrites.

The Rugby Union, incidentally, is just as worried about the swing to Soccer as Soccer folk are about the turn in the opposite direction. Right now there's a move to give financial aid to Belgium and Holland to attempt to check the trend from Rugby there.

In both those countries there are now only four clubs for every three before the war, and my Belgian informant tells me that whatever aid may be forthcoming, chances of checking the decline are small.

Home Rugger Results

London, Mar. 27.

The following were the results of rugger games played today:

RUGBY LEAGUE

Batley	5	Wakefield Trinity	3
Featherstone Rovers	11	Huddersfield	22
Keighley	12	Halifax	14
Leeds	14	Bramley	6
Dewsbury	42	Hull Kingston Rovers	3

RUGBY UNION

Cardiff	8	Northampton	3
Exeter	0	Leicester	5
Newport	13	Barbarians	6
Notts	0	Universities Athletic Union	6
Stroud	8	Saracens	0
Aberavon	16	Devonport Services	0
Maesteg	3	Nuneaton	0
Pontypool	14	Blaenavon	0
Plymouth	13	Albion	3
Penzance and Newlyn	6	St Mary's Hospital	0
Lydney	0	Gloucester	0

—Reuter.

By Holt

"BIG FOUR" SLANGING MATCH

Gromyko Accuses West Of Manufacturing The Korean Incident

Jessup Attack On Soviet For Treaty Breaches

Paris, Mar. 27.

The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers' deputies, now beginning the fourth week of their talks, made no progress during a session of nearly five hours today — the longest so far of the conference.

The deputies were meeting for the 18th time after a short Easter recess. It resulted in another inconclusive discussion, a British spokesman said.

The meeting was marked by an attack by the American deputy, Dr Philip Jessup, on the Soviet Union for "conniving at the non-fulfilment of the Rumanian, Bulgarian and Hungarian peace treaties."

Dr Jessup said that the three treaties had been systematically and consistently violated by the Governments of those countries.

These Governments had denied all those human rights which should exist in democratic countries, he said.

The political parties which had a majority after the war in these countries had been disrupted and dissolved and their leaders imprisoned or executed or compelled to flee. Religious freedom had been suppressed, Dr Jessup added.

All three countries were today maintaining armed forces in excess of those permitted by the peace treaties.

In all this, Dr Jessup said, the Soviet Union had connived and had "deliberately frustrated the attempts of the Western Powers to see that the treaties

were being properly implemented."

M. Gromyko did not reply to these points, but he referred to Korea when he rose to speak. He said that events in Korea were now openly brought forward by the Western deputies to justify the aggressive policy of the powers headed by the United States.

There were thousands of American troops in Korea laying waste to cities and killing children and old people.

British forces were "a sort of side horse" attached to the American cart, M. Gromyko said. The arms race started by the Western Powers, he concluded, occurred after the start of the Korean incident which, perhaps, had been "manufactured" by

New Syrian Cabinet

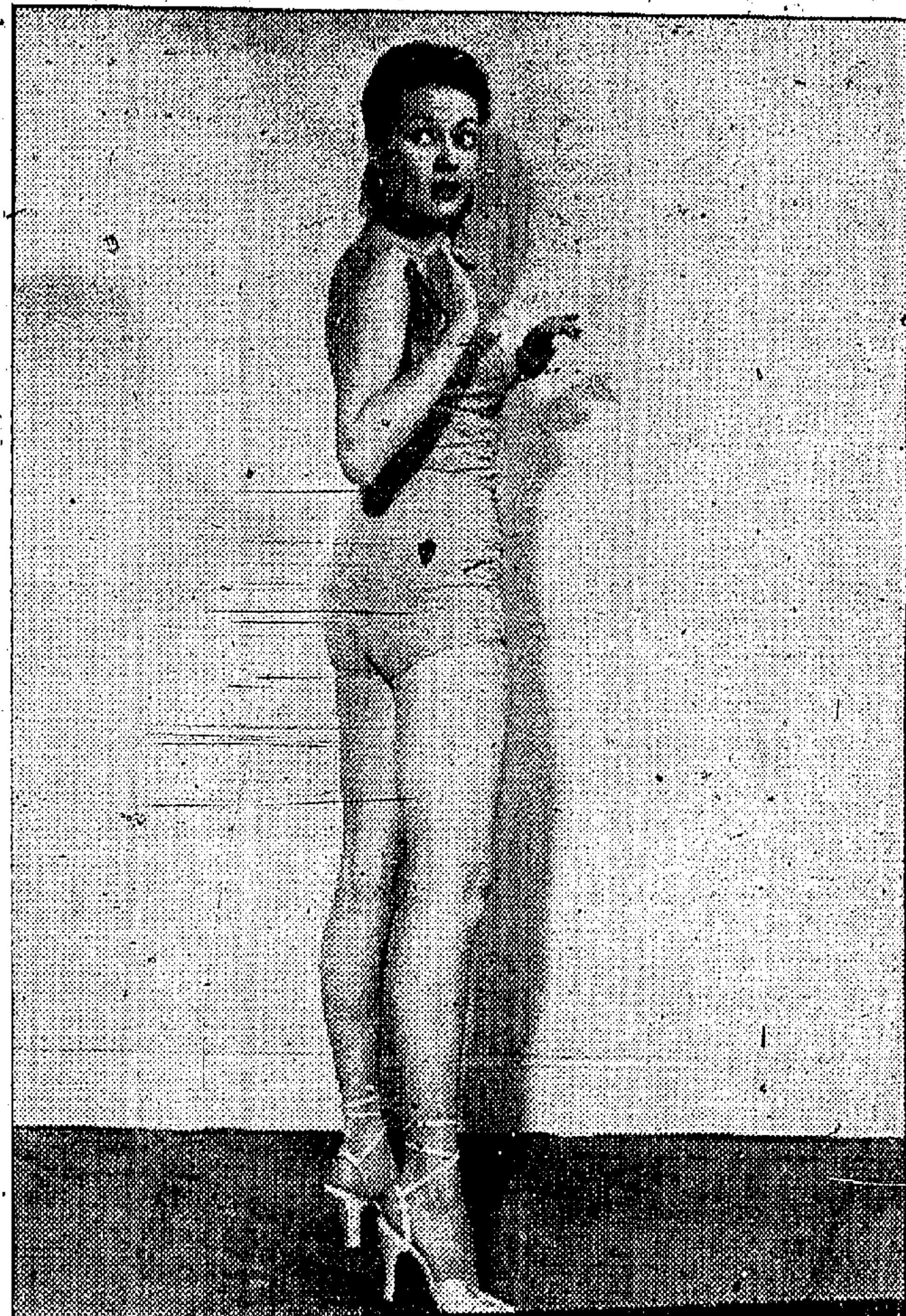
Damascus, Mar. 27.

Premier Khaled el Azem succeeded today in ending the crisis and forming a government of Independents and the Republican bloc.

Mr. el Azem retained the Foreign Ministry.

Other posts included Colonel Fowzi Selo, Defence; Abdul Rahman el Azem, Finance; Same Kabbara, Interior; Raef Moulqi, Economy and Education; Abdul Bagui Nizam, Oldeen, Justice and Agriculture; Sami Tayarra, Public Works and Health. — United Press.

them as a pretext for this arms race.—Reuter.



Yvonne de Carlo, American film star, is now making movies in England. Here she is snapped at Pinewood Studios.

FRESH APPROACH TO PEKING

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Korean controversy generally.

Among British diplomats the prevailing view appeared to be that controlling General MacArthur's frequently controversial political statements on Far Eastern affairs was an American problem.

As long as these statements were not endorsed publicly by the United States Government, it was considered sufficiently well-known that only the Government determined the policy.

It was considered to be known, too, that there would be political consultations between the United States and other Governments before any new political move is made and any political decision taken about crossing the 38th Parallel.

The United States Government has failed to endorse any of the various political interpretations of General MacArthur's statement or his implied threats against Communist China itself.

The United States Government's views will presumably be made known when the declaration of United Nations peace aims, now under discussion, is finalised.

PSYCHOLOGY!

British officials today categorically denied reports that the British Government was delaying the issue of such a declaration with a view to a new appeal to the Chinese Communists to reach a settlement.

Reports from Tokyo, which appeared to emanate from General MacArthur's Headquarters, have taken the line that the General's statement was intended as a piece of psychological warfare rather than a definition of political intent.—Reuter.

MacArthur Friction Being Cleared Up Behind The Scenes

Washington, March 27.

Friction between Washington and General Douglas MacArthur is, it is reported, being "cleared up" by important negotiations behind the scenes.

General MacArthur is being instructed to clear with Washington all future statements touching on diplomacy as related to the Korean fighting.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the liaison between Washington—the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department—and General MacArthur.

The United States has at the same time, handed the 13 other nations fighting in Korea a draft of a major policy statement on Korea, aimed at clarifying the United Nations objectives in the war.

The White House has declined comment.

Friction between Washington and General MacArthur stems from the General's recent "peace" statement on the Korean war. His controversial offer to meet the Communist commander in the field has prompted sharp questions by America's allies concerning United States policies.

TIMING COLLIDES

The White House last December reminded government agencies, overseas diplomatic representatives and United States military commanders at home and abroad that proposed statements touching on foreign policy must be cleared in advance with the State Department.

While cabinet members and five-star generals have complied, none of General MacArthur's statements had been submitted for review in advance.

There were indications in official quarters that the timing of General MacArthur's statements collided with administration plans to issue a new statement on United Nations war aims.

The United States proposes that the document—

(1) Clearly indicates the willingness of the United Nations to end the war on honourable terms drafted by the United Nations;

(2) Reaffirms United Nations intentions to continue its fight against aggression if peace negotiations cannot be started;

(3) Does not, as General MacArthur implied, threaten to extend the war into China.—United Press.

NO GAG

Tokyo, Mar. 27.

Little credence was given tonight by observers here to reports of a new political "gag" imposed on General MacArthur by the United States Government.

Speculation cropped up as a result of reports that the General had incurred the wrath of the State Department by his offer to negotiate a truce.

But observers said that President Truman had long laid down the rule that all matters of high policy must be approved by him before being expressed by subordinates—including General MacArthur.

If General MacArthur chooses to ignore this policy there is no tighter "political censorship" which could in any practical fashion be applied to him, the observers commented.

The only pressure which President Truman could apply, the observers added, would be the threat of recall and the feeling here was that such a step was most unlikely.—Reuter.

AND LITTLE AUDREY LAUGHED

Prague, Mar. 27.

Georges Falkan, a naturalised French employee of the French Consulate-General in Bratislava, had resigned from French Government service and has asked the Czechoslovak Government to grant him asylum, Ceteka, the official Czechoslovak news agency reported today.

Ceteka published the text of a letter which M. Falkan was said to have addressed to the French Ambassador, M. Jean Riviere.

In it, M. Falkan said, "I do not want to go on being a co-participant in the betrayal of the ideals of my nation by serving a Government which is preparing a new war."

M. Falkan named the former French Consul-General in Bratislava, M. Etienne-Mameel Manach (who was expelled on February 17 on charges of espionage) and the present French Vice-Consul M. Maurice Michelot, as engaging in espionage.

French officials here tonight appeared to be taken completely by surprise by M. Falkan's action.

M. Falkan was born in Slovakia and became a naturalised French citizen eight or nine years ago.—Reuter.

Peron Puts The Clamp Down

Buenos Aires, Mar. 27.

The American Embassy said today that the "Voice of America" broadcasts over local Radio Belgrano have been prohibited since March 23. Embassy officials hoped the prohibition may be the result of misinterpretation and that the broadcasts might be restored later.

Pelham Wright, British Broadcasting Corporation representative, said that BBC rebroadcasts over Radio Libertad and Radio Elxelsor also have been prohibited since March 23.—United Press.

Cost Of State Health

London, Mar. 27.

Britain's State Health Service, which provides free medical attention for everyone, will cost £398 million over the next 12 months, Government estimates disclosed today.

This is an increase of over £5,000,000 on the current year ending March 31.—Reuter.

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NOTICE

Owing to the further increase in the cost of Newsprint, coupled with the difficulty in obtaining supplies, it has been decided to discontinue the Noon edition of the Hongkong Telegraph as from 1st April, 1951. The China Mail will take over the special features now appearing in the Telegraph.

The unexpired portions of prepaid subscriptions are now being refunded.

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